

Fair Tonight and Thursday;
No Warmer.

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UNIONS JUBILANT OVER SURRENDER OF THE BUCKS COMPANY

Decision to Employ Only
Organized Labor Considered
Remarkable.

HARD FOUGHT CASE ENDS AFTER YEARS

Decision Will Have No Effect on
Contempt Charge Against
Gompers.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 20.—Labor leaders are jubilant today over the Bucks Stove and Range Company victory, declared to be the greatest triumph in the history of organized labor.

Even manufacturers employing non-union help look glum and admit that the submission of the big St. Louis stove concern yesterday after a lusty fight of six years, is a body blow to their interests.

The victory for the labor union side is unequivocal. The Bucks Stove and Range Company flatly agrees to abandon its open shop policy and hereafter employ none but union men. This action is the more remarkable because instead of the American Federation of Labor winning its union fight by stages, beginning with its weakest enemies, it has won over the corporation that for years was the hope and the admiration of open shop manufacturers.

Truce Follows Van Cleave's Death.

James W. Van Cleave, head of the Bucks Company, who died last May, was for six years the leader of the anti-union fight. Union labor leaders, while bitter against him for his aggressiveness, took off their hats to him as a determined fighter. He called the federation a "muscle trust." Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, almost forced into a prison cell through Van Cleave's fight against him, and with a sentence for contempt of court still hanging over him, was at the peace conference yesterday with the officers of the Bucks Company. It was agreed that within thirty days the officers of all unions connected with the Bucks Company employees shall meet with the company's manager and determine wages, hours of employment, and general conditions of all men on the big concern's payroll.

The labor union will publish the fact that the fight on the company is ended.

The company will withdraw suits pending, and will press no case against individuals or unions.

Contempt Case Not Affected.

This will not affect the Gompers contempt case, growing out of President Gompers' printing the name of the Bucks Company on the "unfair list" despite a prohibitory mandate of a lower court.

"It must be understood that the agreement we have reached with the Bucks Stove and Range Company does not affect the standing of the cases against John Mitchell, Frank Mitchell, and myself, in which we are charged with contempt of court for having published notices of the boycott in the American Federation of Labor Journal after the court had enjoined us from doing so," said Samuel Gompers, in a statement following the announcement of the agreement. "The only change will be in the fact that the Bucks Company, which will drop out of the case."

Gompers declared the American Federation of Labor would aid the striking railroad men in Canada, although they do not belong to the organization.

The Grand Trunk had no other course than to strike when the railroad refused to accede to their demands. Nothing but death can keep them from winning and death does not come in such great numbers.

MOST BITTER FEUD IN LABOR'S HISTORY

The fight between the American Federation of Labor and the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, Mo., is undoubtedly the most bitter legal feud in the history of organized labor.

The trouble started with the refusal of the Bucks Stove and Range Company to employ only union men.

(Continued on Third Page.)

WEATHER REPORT.

High barometric pressure over the northern and central districts caused a continuation of fair and pleasant weather over practically all districts east of the Rocky mountains, excepting the Gulf and South Atlantic States, where local rains have prevailed. The indications are that the weather will be generally fair tonight and Thursday in the States east of the Mississippi river.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.

Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; light variable winds.

TEMPERATURES.

8 a. m. 67
9 a. m. 70
10 a. m. 72
11 a. m. 74
12 noon 76
1 p. m. 77
2 p. m. 78

SUN-TABLE.

Sun rises 4:40
Sun sets 7:23

TIDE TABLE.

Today—High tide, 6:22 a. m. and 6:57 p. m.; low tide, 12:38 a. m. and 1:15 p. m.
Tomorrow—High tide, 7:38 a. m. and 7:42 p. m.; low tide, 1:13 a. m. and 1:38 p. m.

CONDITION OF THE WATER.

HARPER FERRY, W. Va., July 20.—Potomac little muddy and Shenandoah very muddy this morning.

Whole Windows Glazed for \$1.25.
Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave., Adv.

Front Doors Glazed, \$4.00 Apiece.
Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave., Adv.

Doors 1½-Inch Thick, \$1.50 Apiece.
Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave., Adv.

Pairs of No. 1 Blinds for \$1.25.
Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave., Adv.

Pretty Mantels for \$3.00 Apiece.
Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave., Adv.

Moldings, No. 1, for 1 Cent a Foot.
Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave., Adv.

Colonial Columns, \$2.50 Apiece.
Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave., Adv.

AWAITS GOD'S WORD; STAYS IN CAPITAL



ADDIE CODDING ON THE RIGHT AND AGENT OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES ON THE LEFT.

MISS CODDING AIMS TO BE MISSIONARY LIGHTNING STRIKES FLYING AEROPLANE

Refuses to Give Up Sturdy
Cult and Expects Call
to Go to Africa.

"God does not tell me to leave Washington, and I can not go. I am on my way to Africa as a missionary, and I must obey Him."

Miss Addie Coddling, friend of Gertrude Mosen, the Norwegian girl who died dying with pellagra at Georgetown Hospital; friend of Hilda Johnston, another Norwegian girl who has just borne a child to "the Rev." Jonah Sturdivant, colored, and follower of that "prophet" himself, before he was placed in a Baltimore jail, obstinately refused to leave the Capital today when the Board of Charities sought to aid her.

Not until today did the full, sordid story of this negro "prophet" and his white followers, who slipped into Washington in March last, become known. Since then the hand of misfortune, which Miss Coddling says is due to "disobedience" of God, has stricken the rather fanatical sect. Here is the story, in brief:

Miss Mosen has pellagra, hastened by a period of fasting indulged in by the missionaries, the fasting and prayer being ordered to release "the Rev." Jonah Sturdivant from jail.

"The Rev." Jonah Sturdivant is (Continued on Second Page.)

DENTISTS JOIN THE RANKS OF ANTI-KISSING SOCIETY

Osculation Tabooed by Vote of National Association.
Swapping Pencils and Sponges, or Dishes of Ice
Cream, Also Frowned Upon.

DENVER, July 20.—The Anti-Kissing Society, which is said to be gaining ground in the East, can compliment itself on gaining a large number of adherents among the membership of the National Dentists' Association, which is meeting here.

Just why dentists should object to kissing is not apparent at the first glance, but that they do is certain from the advice they handed out to parents, said advice to be printed and distributed in the form of pamphlets. Here are the dentists' don'ts:

"Don't allow children to kiss or be kissed."

"Don't let your child eat half an apple and give the other half to Johnny."

"Don't let your boy swap dishes of ice cream with his playmate."

"Don't let your children exchange pencils. Johnny will suck Willie's pencil and get a germ. Same thing applies to sponges."

"Don't let children drink from public fountains where everybody uses the same cup. Make them carry their own cup or drink from their own cup."

The famous false set of teeth of George Washington, valued at \$5,000, is on exhibition at the Auditorium, and is creating much interest among the 1,000 dentists attending the convention.

Dr. W. G. Eberole, of Cleveland, Ohio, is the custodian of the teeth. They were presented to the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery by the descendants of Washington, and the college never allows them to leave the grounds unless in charge of a special guard.

NON-UNION MEN ARMED AND TOLD TO PROTECT ROAD

Violence Feared With At-
tempt to Move Grand
Trunk Freight.

STRIKERS ASKING ENGINEERS TO QUIT

Crippled Passenger Service Main-
tained by Help of Officials
and Strike Breakers.

OTTAWA, July 20.—The Canadian government, through the department of labor, will take action aimed at ending the Grand Trunk strike.

The minister of labor announced today that the first action probably would be an offer from him to mediate in person.

MONTREAL, July 20.—With 15,000 employees idle and freight completely tied up throughout the whole system as a result of the strike on the Grand Trunk railway the actual combat of the opposing forces began today with the efforts of the company to operate traffic other than that of passenger trains.

Non-union employees on freight trains were furnished with arms, and told to shoot in self-defense or to protect railroad property. The action of the company placed an ominous aspect on the situation on this, the second day of the actual strike, and it is feared that violence will occur before the day is over.

More strike breakers are being rushed from Montreal and Boston today to different points on the Grand Trunk line, to take the place of the striking trainmen. Two carloads arrived at White River Junction, Vt., followed by a detachment of forty more. New York is also furnishing strike breakers by the hundreds.

Today not a freight train on the Grand Trunk system is moving. The strike at this early date is so successful that the freight trains of the railroad are tied up completely. Passenger trains are running, but schedule time is impossible. What trains are moving are manned by strike breaking crews, usually with some old Grand Trunk employees acting as pilot.

The union men at all points of the Grand Trunk system were prompt to respond to the strike call, but the strike is still spreading rapidly. Every effort is being made to get the engines to desert their throbbles.

The loss to the Grand Trunk is beginning to be enormous already. Hundreds of elevator and freight cars laden with perishable freight have been abandoned onto sidings because the company cannot maintain the train service. All that is left is the greater part of the strike will be ruined and the Grand Trunk system will be held responsible.

Officials Man Engines.

The desperate situation of the company and its short handedness was seen at a glance when it is known that the company's officials at many points of the line have been compelled to leave their comfortable offices and roll-top desks, don working clothes and man the engines.

The situation is so critical that superintendents of terminals were at the throbbles of a switch engine used to make up the trains in the yards.

The authorities are well prepared to prevent violence in every province and in every State through which the Grand Trunk passes.

So far no real disaster at any point along the system has been reported, but the tension is great and the strain is growing every hour.

No attempts have been made to hold the trains, and the strikers' officials are cautioning the men and all their sympathizers to see that their part of the struggle is carried out lawfully and without disorder.

HELP OF ENGINEERS SOUGHT BY STRIKERS TO COMPLETE TIE-UP

BOSTON, July 20.—Every effort of the trainmen's leaders on the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont is being directed toward getting the aid of the engineers. If this is accomplished a tremendous blow will have been dealt the railroad.

What success the strikers' chief officers are carefully concealed. Everything, the strike officers say, is going their way so far.

Today every effort of the local officers of the Grand Trunk is being directed to keeping all passenger trains moving. So far most of the regular passenger trains have been running behind time, some of them as many as five and six hours behind.

The Canadian and United States mails have been kept moving, and as close to schedule as possible. In some instances freight and passenger trains were hitched together and hauled by a single crew, for the company is hard pressed for men capable of running trains.

In order to get capable crews it has been necessary to enlist the railroad shops at various points where old railroaders are employed. This move has given the company several old but experienced trainmen, who are scattered among the crews of green strike breakers.

The Massachusetts railroad commission stopped one train because it was not properly manned. The night mail train was held up.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

MILLIONAIRE DEAD; MURDER A MYSTERY



IRA G. RAWN.

POLICE SUGGEST A SECRET ENEMY RUFFLES ROOSEVELT

Found Mortally Wounded in
His Own Home Early
Today.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Ira G. Rawn, president of the Monon Railway, was shot and killed in his summer home at Winnetka, a suburb of Chicago, early today.

Because of powder burns on his night shirt, and the peculiar course of the bullet, the police believe he either killed himself or was killed with the muzzle of the revolver pressed against his breast.

Rawn was found at the foot of the main stairway of the house. He died in the arms of his wife. His own revolver, with one chamber discharged, was found on the floor beside him.

None of the detectives at work on the case believes Rawn was killed by a burglar, as his family contend. One theory is that he was murdered by a secret enemy, who gained access to the house to kill him.

Rawn was connected with the Illinois central graft cases, and had testified in the case a week ago. Railway men declared today that there was a big story behind the murder or suicide, whichever it is.

Half a block away from the house blood stains were found. The story of the shooting of Mr. Rawn was told by Ralph G. Coburn, a son-in-law of the victim.

"Mr. Rawn was awakened by sounds on the first floor of the house," said Mr. Coburn. "He insisted on going down to ascertain the cause, although Mrs. Rawn tried to persuade him not to."

(Continued on Second Page.)

GYPSY KING TO NAME AN ASSISTANT CHIEF

Emil Mitchell, Proudly Guarding Gaudy Certificate of
Power, Begins Duty by Casting About for an
Able Lieutenant.

Emil Mitchell, newly crowned King of the Gypsies, stowed away a packet of closely bound paper in the pocket of that loose-fitting coat of his today and assumed active duty as head of all the Gypsy tribes.

One of the first things that Mitchell must do is to appoint an "assistant chief."

After his formal induction into office in this city yesterday, King Mitchell and the gypsy electors, who had assembled from various camps throughout the country, went out to a camp near Brentwood, to deliberate upon the question of this assistant.

Miller George, one of the delegates who helped crown Emil in the law offices of Britton & Gray yesterday after-

noon, was inclined to urge the immediate appointment of some one to assist King Mitchell in managing gypsy affairs.

Miller George had no hesitancy in suggesting that he himself, was eminently qualified to fill that office. Several of the delegates nodded assent.

"I wait until tomorrow," said Chief Emil Mitchell. "I talk to Wasso first."

The documents giving Emil Mitchell the power to appoint an assistant, which were signed by the gypsy members of the Gypsy electoral college yesterday, give Emil the privilege to do "all things appertaining to the office of Chief of the Gypsies, according to the laws, customs and regulations of the Gypsy people."

RIGDON STARTLED WASHINGTON WITH HIS ADVENTURES

Is Said to Have Shot Negro
Porter in Capital Winter
Before Last.

PLUNGER ON MARKET AND HEAVY LOSER

During Stay of Two Years Here
"Mrs. Young" Is Said to Have
Been With Him.

Washington today became the center of investigation into the shooting of Charles W. Rigdon, the Chicago attorney, by reason of the fact that it developed that the dead lawyer was well known in Washington; that he had lived here two years and that no later than last winter was concerned in a shooting scrape at the corner of Fourteenth and L streets, when a negro porter was shot for an alleged insult to a woman.

Rigdon was the man who did the shooting and the woman was "Mrs. Young," the woman found shot beside Rigdon's dead body in Chicago a few days ago. The porter was not badly hurt.

It is said by those who were closest to Rigdon in this city that "Mrs. Young's" maiden name was Trommen.

At that time the police theory was that some member of the Diplomatic Corps and his wife had had some trouble and that the man had fired at the colored man.

Rigdon afterward admitted to friends that he fired the shot. He was walking with "Mrs. Young" at the time. Being possessed of an ungovernable temper he took exception to a trifling circumstance and drew his gun. And those who know him best declare that gunplay was a favorite sport of the old miner and speculator.

The question the police seek to have answered by the inquiry into Rigdon's Washington career relates to the possibility of his having shot himself. Much has been said of a moment of madness, the drops of blood on his forehead, the fact that he was shot in the back of the head.

On his last visit to Washington Rigdon remained in the city for two years, living in the same hotels with "Mrs. Young."

He was a plunger, reckless to the extreme, taking no risk from anybody and, dropping probably \$200,000 on Wall Street, through local houses.

Rigdon owned a stock in the Colorado mining boom at Leadville, where much information was obtained.

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